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CENTRAL PLANNING STAFF

PLANNING DIRECTIVE NO. 6a.

Enclosed for use in planning under Planning Directive No. 6 is a copy of definitions of intelligence terms prepared several months ago by AC of S, G-2, for use in the proposed Dictionary of Army-Navy terms which ANSCOL is drafting.

C.P.N.

Distribution:

Original to Support Branch (with enclosure)  
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File - Intelligence Terminology (with enclosure) ✓  
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INTELLIGENCE TERMS**Censorship, civil**

Civil censorship, as a military term, consists of the military surveillance of the communications of civilians in areas occupied by the Army as a result of existing or earlier military operations. It occurs in liberated territories as long as the military situation requires it. In military usage, the term does not refer to censorship activities by civil authorities. It is especially applicable in occupied enemy territory both during and subsequent to military operations. The purpose of civil censorship as a war measure is to insure the security of military information, to collect information of all kinds of value to the United States and its allies, and to enforce the laws and regulations established by the occupying forces. Civil censorship includes the surveillance of communications of all kinds, mail, telecommunications and documents carried by travelers.

**Censorship, military**

Military censorship consists of surveillance of private communications of military personnel for the purpose of security of military information and the collection of information of value in the wartime administration of the Army. The private communications coming within its purview include mail, telecommunications and private documents carried by travelers. It is a wartime measure and is applicable normally only in overseas areas. It normally is not applicable within the continental limits of the United States except in limited areas such as ports of embarkation and staging areas having a close security connection with overseas areas and to areas within the United States which may be active theaters of operations. In addition to military personnel, military censorship is applicable to civilians employed by or serving with the Army when they use communications media under military control. Military censorship is used only for the purposes set forth above and is not used as an element of the enforcement of laws and regulations, except censorship regulations.

**Counterintelligence**

a. The action of countering, or frustrating, alien or hostile intelligence activity.  
b. That subdivision of military intelligence activity which is devoted to the countering of alien or hostile intelligence activity directed against our own country. In U. S. military usage, counterintelligence includes active measures, such as counter-espionage and counter-subversive processes, as well as all passive measures necessary to safeguard military information or to assure its security. Counterintelligence activity may include the collecting and evaluating of certain information peculiarly necessary to the proper execution of active counterintelligence measures. However, in general military usage, all collecting and evaluating activity are more properly described by the general term "intelligence." The term

	<p>"positive intelligence" is sometimes used to describe collection and evaluation as distinguished from the execution of counterintelligence measures.</p> <p>c. The organization which carries on counterintelligence activities.</p>
Dissemination (of military intelligence) (Disseminate, v.t.)	<p>Dissemination includes both the determination of who requires the intelligence as well as the physical distribution of it. Hence, dissemination is the process of distributing military intelligence in such a way as to assure satisfaction of intelligence requirements of military agencies. (Distribution is a narrower term, referring primarily to the mechanical element of dissemination.)</p>
Enemy Capabilities	<p>The lines of action open to the enemy. Normally in a discussion of enemy capabilities, the lines of action open are listed in their order of possible imminence. Each capability is evaluated by such factors as the effect of time, space, terrain, and present known dispositions, in addition to other factors bearing on the immediate situation.</p>
Enemy Order of Battle	<p>Study of the enemy forces including the composition, strength, location and combat value of all units in line or in reserve.</p>
Estimate of the Enemy Situation	<p>A summary of enemy activities. In tactical situations, the study includes: location and nature of the enemy front line; enemy defensive organization; units in contact; location and caliber of artillery; location, strength, composition, disposition, and estimated combat efficiency of enemy reserves and other forces capable of intervention; statement as to where and when such forces may be employed; location and nature of the enemy supply and evacuation establishments; and related matters.</p>
Essential Elements of Information	<p>In technical usage in military intelligence procedure, this term means a formulated statement of what elements of intelligence information are required by a commander or headquarters in order to make a decision or determine a policy. Thus, it is the fundamental definition of a particular objective of military intelligence activity.</p>
Evaluation (Evaluate, v.t.)	<p>a. Evaluation means the analysis of information to determine its present or future usefulness, its accuracy, and its credibility.</p> <p>b. More broadly, evaluation of intelligence includes interpretation of its significance. When used in this sense, it includes evaluation in the limited sense in a above, as well as the collation with other information and the drawing of final conclusions as to significance.</p>
Intelligence	<p>a. According to general usage, intelligence is: knowledge, particular or general information; information communicated, news, notice, advice; the obtaining or dispensing of information, particularly secret information; also the person engaged in obtaining information; secret service.</p>

b. **Military Intelligence.** Military Intelligence conforms to the above meanings but is limited. It refers to knowledge and information of particular interest to military and naval departments of government and the armed forces. In U. S. military usage it is limited principally to information on matters alien to ones own country, or to information of an enemy. It does not ordinarily include information regarding our own forces, our own weapons, our own resources, etc. It does, however, include information regarding those influences or activities within our own country and our own forces which tend to impair our military security. (See Military Information.) Hence, military intelligence is:

- (1) Information on any aspect of foreign nations' capacity to wage war or impair our security, such as their military organization, armament, resources and manpower, materiel, economic and political conditions, history and national psychology, geography, climatic conditions, intelligence activity, subversive activity, ideology, etc; also, information on activities or influences within our own country or our own forces which tend to impair our national security.
- (2) The organization which produces military intelligence or engages in military intelligence activity (counterintelligence is an included term. See Counterintelligence.)
- (3) The work or process of collecting, collating, interpreting and distributing military intelligence, as well as the countering of alien or hostile intelligence activity directed against our own country; hence, any military intelligence activity. (Counterintelligence is an included term. See counterintelligence).
- (4) The product of military intelligence activity. In this sense, military intelligence is defined as evaluated and interpreted information concerning a possible or actual enemy, or theater of operations, together with the conclusions drawn therefrom.

**Military Information**

Military information refers categorically to all information primarily under the control and jurisdiction of the U. S. armed forces, or of primary interest to them. (In military usage, the term is used in this sense principally in connection with problems of safeguarding military information, or regulating its release or distribution. This meaning rests primarily on the idea of control, jurisdiction, origin, or degree of interest, rather than on substance of the information; thus, an item may be military information to the War or Navy Departments, but not be military information to another department which has unrestricted possession and use of the same item of information.) Military information is subdivided into two principal categories, which in general are exclusive:

- a. **Intelligence.** )See Intelligence)
- b. **Information of our own Nation.** (Except information on hostile influences or activities within the nation which tend to impair its military security. This is included in the meaning of Intelligence.) In military usage, information pertaining to our own nation is further subdivided into:

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(1) Technical information. This pertains to our weapons and equipment. It includes instructions on their maintenance and operation, pertinent descriptive matter, military information on components, manufacturing techniques, processes, and related sciences, and information on the employment of the weapons and equipment in warfare.

(2) Non-technical information. This term should be understood to include military information pertaining to our own nation, but excluding technical information. It applies generally to such matters as composition, distribution, fighting quality, tactical and supply methods, and operations of U. S. armed forces, as well as military information on U. S. manpower, materiel, conversion statistics, economic and political conditions, military geography, topography, climatic conditions, etc.

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